

## Information of touring and honor guard team

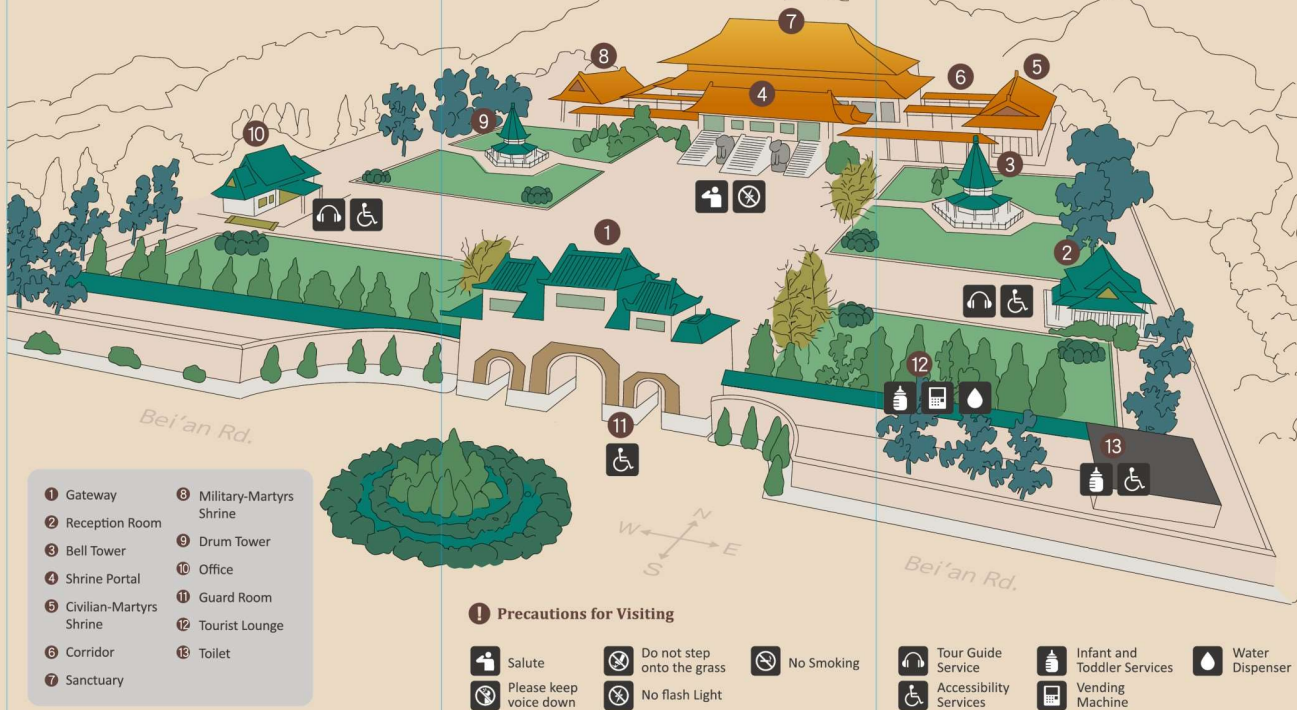
Time	introduction	Monday to Sunday	Note
Opening time		09:00~17:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>free</li> <li>closed for following time: 3/28 00:00~5/29 12:00 9/2 00:00~9/3 12:00</li> </ul>
Guided-touring time			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guided Tour service need to be applied seven days before date for touring.</li> </ul>
Honor Guard Drill	Every one hour, Drill lasts for 15~20 minutes		First and last time for the Drill everyday: • First Drill: 9:00 • Last Drill: 16:45~17:00

## Parking Information

Please park your car at the parking lot next to Taipei Municipal Dazhi High School (at the intersection of Bei'an Rd. and lane 400 of Bei'an Rd.)



## Transportation



- 1 Gateway
- 2 Reception Room
- 3 Bell Tower
- 4 Shrine Portal
- 5 Civilian-Martyrs Shrine
- 6 Corridor
- 7 Sanctuary
- 8 Military-Martyrs Shrine
- 9 Drum Tower
- 10 Office
- 11 Guard Room
- 12 Tourist Lounge
- 13 Toilet

## Precautions for Visiting

- Salute
- Please keep voice down
- Do not step onto the grass
- No flash Light
- No Smoking
- Tour Guide Service
- Accessibility Services
- Infant and Toddler Services
- Vending Machine
- Water Dispenser

# 國民革命忠烈祠

## National Revolutionary Martyrs' Shrine

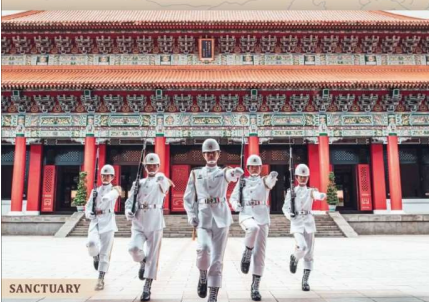


## SHRINE INTRODUCTION

The Martyr Complex covers an area of 52,000 and some square meters, of which architectures occupied areas around 5,300 square meters. The main architectures of the Shrine include Gateway, Wing-rooms, Bell tower, Drum tower, Shrine portal, Civilian-martyrs shrine, Military martyrs shrine, and sanctuary. Martyr shrine, with which facing south, is surrounded by red outer walls with one side leaning against the hill, Yuen Shan. All the architectures were built in Chinese traditional architectural style. The golden roofs, red pillars, dramatic beams, and the marble floor make martyrs shrine magnificent, splendid, and solemn.

## SANCTUARY

Patterned after the Taiho Palace in Peking, the Sanctuary was built with reinforced concrete except those wooden parts, such as doors, windows and ceilings, etc. Covered with the colored-gazed tiles, the ridge of the roof is decorated with celestials and seven beasts. The niche, which is the symbol of spirit tablet of all honored martyrs, was placed in the center of the Sanctuary. On the right side of the altar seated the spirit tablet of the Far Ancestor of Chinese Tribe, Huang Di and the spirit tablet of our ancestors. The portrait of Father of Republic, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is on the left side of the altar. Every year On March 29th (Youth Day, commemorating the Huanghuagang Uprising) and September 3rd (Armed Forces Day), the president of Republic of China leads the heads of the five Yuan(branches of the government) and pay their respects to the martyrs by bowing and offering incense. The relatives of martyrs and the representatives of the Armed Force and public servants are involved in the ceremony as well.



SANCTUARY

## CIVILIAN-MARTYRS SHRINE

Civilian-Martyrs Shrine is Located in the left side of Sanctuary. It covers an area of 403 square meters, and its height is 13 meters. Civilian-Martyrs Shrine was built with reinforced concrete. It also has colored-glaze tiles on its roof and Chinese color painting on the ceiling. Without considering the factors of ranks and duties, the tablets are arranged in chronological order, starting with the National Founding, Period through the subsequent periods of the punitive campaign against Yuan Shih-kai, the movement led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to defend the Provisional Constitution of the ROC, the War of Resistance against Japanese invasion, suppressing the Communist rebellion, up to.

## MILITARY-MARTYRS SHRINE

Military-Martyrs Shrine, of which the structure is the same as the one of Civilian-Martyrs Shrine, is located on the right side of the Sanctuary. The memorial tablets of the sacrificed martyrs are respectively arranged as the following campaigns: Eastern Expedition, Northern Expedition, Encircling operations against the Communists, Pacifying the rebellions, War of Resistance against Japanese aggression, Suppression of nationwide Communist rebellions, and National recovery. During the spring and autumn ceremony every year, the Minister of Defense will lead the chief of the general staff and the commanders of the Armed Force to preside the memorial ceremony. In the Military-Martyrs Shrine, fallen general officers or posthumously-honored generals are worshipped with single tablets while the field and company officers are collectively honored on one tablet in an amount of one hundred only. The rest of deceased soldiers are listed on a roll of honor and placed in a box for sacrifice.

## SHRINE PORTAL

Shrine Portal was built with reinforced concrete with its roof covered with yellow-glazed tile. There are dragon patterns drawn among beams and pillars. The crossbeams of Shrine Portal were patterned after ancient Chinese palace. The four hexagonal objects on the crossbeams of the Shrine Portal are the so-called "door-eyes". These door-eyes were regarded as the symbol of classes in ancient China. In front of the Shrine Portal are a pair of lion statues, which were carved out of big pieces of marble stone, with one playing with a colored ball with its paws that symbolizes a lion of masculine gender; the other stone lion with a cub is a symbol of lionsess.



MARTYRS SHRINE

SHRINE PORTAL

## CORRIDOR

Among the palace style constructions, the corridor surrounding the main palace is called "Zou Ma Lang". There are two embossments, which are Victory over Mienhu and Victory over Kuningtong, hanging on the left and right sides of the Sanctuary. Along the corridor, there are 26 drawings of the important battles, which describe the situation of those critical battles in different phases.

## BELL TOWER & DRUM TOWER

Both the Bell Tower and Drum Tower are octagonal pavilions covered with green-glazed tiles. There is a statue of martyr Lu Hao Tong in the Bell Tower on the first floor and a Big Bell on the second floor. The tower sit in the east side is the Drum Tower, with a statue of martyr Shi Jian Ru on the first floor and a Drum on the second floor. The second floor of both buildings are not opened to the tourists.

## WING-ROOMS

The courtyard of the shrine complex is flanked with two identical sets of rooms. The one on the right is the demonstration room, while the one on the left is the office. Both of them are topped with green-glazed tiles.

## GATEWAY

The Gateway is a three-arch construction built with reinforced concrete and topped with green-glazed tiles. To declare the loyalty and memorialized the spirits of the deceased martyrs. In the façade of the Gateway, Martyrs Shrine embedded "Martyrs Shrine" in the middle, and "Cheng Ren" and "Qu Yi", which refer to sacrifice for justice on the left and right sides. In the back of the Gateway, there are wordings " Wan Gu Liu Fang", "Zhong Yi", and "Qian Chiu", which mean that the sacrifice of martyrs will be respected forever.



## Architecture feature



### Wu-Dian(匾殿)

The style of the roof of the Sanctuary is called "廡殿", which was featured by four-sloped roof and multiple-eaves. This kind of roof is considered to be one of the best of all kind of roofs, which was generally used by palace and temple only.



### Shie-Shan(歇山)

Another kind of roof is "歇山式屋頂", the upper part of the roof was "懸山" or "硬山", and the lower part of the roof was "廡殿". The level of this kind of roof only inferior to "廡殿". It was only allowed to used by the officials, but is also used for houses sometimes.



### Zhen-Wen(正吻)

With the side ridge being vertical to the main ridge and two sacred beasts holding the intersection and places sword handle on the back, "正吻" was used to bless that no fire would happen. The sacred beasts can be mythical animals that are said to have the ability to defeat the God of fire.



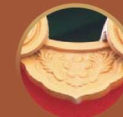
### Glass-tiles(玻璃瓦)

The glass-tiles used for the roof were yellow-glazed tiles, which are the best tiles that normally to be used only for palaces and temples. Other colors with the sequence from high to low are green (Prince), blue (Alter of Emperor), red (Annex), purple (Annex) and black(house).



### Watan(瓦當)

"Watan", being the feature of the Martyr's Shrine, is the round object at the bottom of Tong-Wa (筒瓦) with the figure of plum blossom on it. The use of plum blossom was different to traditional used figures of "福(Fu)", "祿(Lu)", "壽(Shou)" but the national flower of R.O.C. Plum blossom can be seen everywhere in the Martyr's Shrine including potted plants, pane, Watan, etc.



### DiShui(滴水)

DiShui was the sharp things between two Watans, which can also be called Yu-Lian (雨簷, rain-curtain), that allows rain to flow through. There is also the figure of plum blossom on DiShui.



### He-Shi color painting (和璧彩畫)

The main figure used for the He-Shi color painting is the figure of dragon, which is the most noble of all and can only be used for palace temple. There are He-Shi color painting on Sanctuary, Shrine Portal, Civilian-Martyrs Shrine and Military-Martyrs Shrine which used green and blue colors.



### Dou-Gong(斗拱)

Dou-Gong is the wooden structure combined with square-like and elbow-like woods that are placed on the ridge.



### Celestials and Beasts(仙人走獸)

There are celestials and beast decorations at the end of the ridge. The number of beast decorations used are 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 (all odd numbers) and would increase by the level of the palace. Three beasts for the Gateway, five beasts for the Wing-rooms, five beasts for the Drum Tower and the Bell Tower, five beasts for the Martyr's Shrine and seven beasts for the Sanctuary.



### Stone-Lion(石獅)

Two Stone-lions were set in front of the Shrine Portal. The Stone-lion on the right side is the male lion with its paw playing with a ball; the stone-lion on the left side is the female lion with its paw patting its cub.